(XLIst YEAR.) THE (No. 2036.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1786.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
January 6, 1786.

ORDERED, That the memorial of Henry Harford, Esq; and all the proceedings thereon, be published in the Maryland Gazette and Baltimore Journal, and that the printer strike two hundred copies of the said proceedings for the use of the general assembly.

By order,
W. HARWOOD, clk.

To the honourable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of MARYLAND, the MEMORIAL of HENRY HARFORD, late proprietor.

AN appeal to the dictates of equity and the feelings of humanity is, with peculiar propriety, addressed to the representatives of a free state; and the many instances of benevolent interposition, which have dignified the acts of former assemblies since the revolution, evince, that the genuine principles of liberty are equally averse from unmerited severity and indiscriminate punishment. Emboldened by this consideration, your memorialist hopes, that his fallen fortunes will not be thought unworthy attention, nor a reasonable compensation be deemed incompatible with private justice, or public good.

The difficulties, expence, and dangers incurred by his ancestors, in originally peopling a country, whose inhabitants now rejoice in the smiles of freedom, forbid him to expect that their exertions will terminate in the ruin of a descendant, whose conduct has never been inimical to the American cause.

Your memorialist respectfully represents, that he was a minor at the commencement of the late war, and placed during his infancy under the guardianship of the chancellor of Great-Britain, which prevented his leaving the kingdom. That during his minority suits were instituted against him by Sir Robert Eden and Mr. Browning, who intermarried with the daughters of Charles lord Baltimore, to recover the government and revenues of Maryland; and which suits were not terminated until the month of July, 1782.

His situation and embarrassments, must therefore forcibly plead against every rigorous exposition to his prejudice.

Permit him therefore further to observe, that the objects of this address is not to question the policy of any governmental measures, nor to create uneasiness in the state, but solely with a view to obtain such retribution for his wreck of property, as the justice, generosity, and magnanimity of the general assembly, and the peculiar circumstances of your memorialist, may prompt them to make: An investigation of which, he flatters himself, will manifest the propriety of his being relieved from a law of policy, framed only for the guilty; and he humbly hopes this investigation may be permitted by counsel at the bar, or in such other manner as shall be thought expedient.

Should the result of this application be different from his expectations, your memorialist shall still feel an anxious solicitude for the prosperity and happiness of America, and incessantly wish, that the citizens of Maryland may be gratified in their most sanguine hopes of felicity from the late revolution: But at the same time he cannot yield to the mortifying reflection, that the assembly of Maryland, so distinguished for their benevolence and rectitude, will place him in a situation that might probably make any other person regret an event which has filled the hearts of America with the most lively joy.

HENRY HARFORD.

A STATE of part of the Loss sustained by HENRY HARFORD, Esq; late proprietor of Maryland

The annual amount of his quit-rents for 1774, being the last accounts settled,				Sterling. 8518	6 2
Manor rents paid to the agent for ditto,	322	11	6		
Ditto, due from the steward in Baltimore county,	162	5	10		
				474	17 4
Amount from the 29th of September 1773 to 29th September 1774,				8993	3 6
Arrears on £. 8993 3 6, from the 29th of September 1774 to the 29th of September 1784, is 10 years,				89931	15 0
Deduct for payments acknowledged by the agent on account of 1775,				809	13 4
				89122	1 8
Annual amount of quit-rents £. 8518 6 2, valued at 20 years purchase,				170366	3 4

MANORS and RESERVED LANDS, viz.

	Acres.			
Monocacy manor and the reserve thereon, as returned by the surveyor,	13148 at	30/	19672	0 0
Gunpowder ditto,	5603 at	10/	2801	10 0
Kent ditto,	3018 at	20/	3018	0 0
Queen-Anne's ditto,	4322 at	20/	4322	0 0
Nanticoke ditto,	4775 at	18/	4297	10 0
Calverton ditto,	3412 at	15/	2559	0 0
Anne-Arundel ditto,	301 at	20/	301	0 0
Woolsey ditto,	3131 at	7/6	1174	2 6
Chaptico ditto,	6110 at	12/	3666	0 0
Pangaiah ditto,	1101 at	10/	550	10 0
Mill ditto,	1667 at	8/	666	16 0
Snow-hill, St. John's, and St. Barbaras,	774 at	9/	398	3 0
West St. Mary's ditto,	1370 at	6/	411	0 0
Zachaiah ditto,	5304 at	10/	2652	0 0
Beaverdam ditto,	7680 at	6/	2304	0 0
Wiccomico ditto,	5950 at	5/	1487	0 0
Elk and North-east ditto, laid out for 6000 acres, each, Rent charge,	3976 at	9/	1784	4 6
Reserve in Baltimore county (barren land) supposed to contain	45000 at	1/6	3375	0 0
Four reserves to the westward of Fort Cumberland, containing	125130 at	2/	12513	0 0
			67952	15 6
			£. 327441	0 6

Part of the above manors, valued in this schedule at about £. 42,000 sterling, have been sold by the state's commissioners for upwards of £. 116,000 current money. Exclusive of the above, Mr. Harford has also lost the usual caution on all vacant lands, the composition on certificates returned by surveyors, and the royalties.

MONDAY, November 21, 1785.

ON motion, ORDERED, That the memorial of Henry Harford, Esq; referred from the last to the present session, be taken into consideration on Friday the second day of December next, and that he be heard by counsel if required.

FRIDAY, December 2, 1785.

The house took into consideration the order of the day respecting the memorial of Henry Harford, Esq; and after hearing counsel on behalf of the memorialist, the following motion was made, That a message be prepared to the senate to propose a conference on the subject matter of the memorial of the said Henry Harford, Esq; ORDERED, That Mr. Chase, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Carroll, be a committee to prepare the said message.

SATURDAY, December 3, 1785.

Mr. Carroll, from the committee, brings in and delivers to Mr. Speaker the following message:

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
December 3, 1785.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOURS,

THIS house have heard counsel at its bar on the memorial of Mr. Harford, late proprietary of this state, in which he solicits a compensation or retribution from this government, for his confiscated property.

We are fully convinced of the justice, policy and necessity of the law passed during the late war, which confiscated British property; and that on the principle of retaliation alone, the legislature that made the act, were justified by the laws and practice of all civilized nations.

From the limited wisdom of man, but very few general laws can provide for all cases that may happen, and circumstances will often arise which the legislature would have excepted from the general rule, if they could have been foreseen. A power therefore is always reserved in the legislative body, to make exceptions and provisions for particular cases, as they may occur.

The case of Mr. Harford is attended with such very particular circumstances, as merit, in our opinion, the peculiar attention of the general assembly, and involve such difficulties, as require the united wisdom of both branches of this government to decide.

As this state hath taken rank among the nations of the world, and in its political capacity must be considered as a moral person, under the obligations of justice, humanity, and benevolence, and we now have a national character to acquire and establish, this house, with anxious solicitude, wish, that the government may be made known and esteemed by the powers of Europe for its sacred and inviolable regard to justice and humanity, public faith and national honour; and we wish, as far as in our power, to act with liberality and generosity.

Actuated by these principles, this house have retained the memorial of Mr. Harford; and we propose a conference with your honours on the subject matter thereof.

We wish that the cause and calamities of the late war could be buried in perpetual oblivion; and are willing to make a compromise with Mr. Harford, as far as the present very distressed situation of our public affairs will permit. We are involved, in consequence of the late war, in an enormous and very heavy debt, foreign and domestic; and our creditors are very urgent and pressing for payment. Our wishes far exceed our abilities; and we must limit our humanity and beneficence by our necessities.

If your honours agree to the conference, this house will afterwards determine what sum of money our finances will permit to be given to Mr. Harford, and the time and mode of payment. If the conferrees should think proper to receive any proposals from Mr. Harford, it would be agreeable to this house. If the senate accede to the proposed conference, we will nominate some of our members to meet such of your body as you may please to appoint for this purpose; and we hope, that by this mode, such measures may be adopted by the general assembly, as will be satisfactory to them and to Mr. Harford.

Which was read.

TUESDAY, December 6, 1785.

The message respecting Henry Harford, Esq; was read the second time, and the question put, That the house assent thereto? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Chase appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs Lethrbury, Pearce, Carroll, Edmondson, Waggaman, Chase, Quynn, Sewell, Joseph Dashiell, Purnell, Downes, M'Mechen.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs Bond, Somerville, De Butts, Maxwell, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Hall, Grahame, Taney, Gantt, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Stone, Ridgely of Wm. Stevenson, Goldsborough, Bracco, Gale, John Dashiell, Adams, Waters, Kirkman, Ennalls, Baker, Oglevee, Miller, W. Bowie, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, John Seney, Jackson, Chaille, Mitchell, Faw, Beatty, Carey, Norris, Hughlett, Stull, Cellars, Funk, Oneale, Beall.

So it was determined in the negative.

THURSDAY, December 8, 1785.

Mr. Carroll brings in and delivers to Mr. Speaker the following message:

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES,
December 8, 1785.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOURS,

THIS house have heard counsel at its bar on the memorial of Mr. Harford, late proprietary of this state, in which he solicits a compensation or retribution from this government for his confiscated property. We esteem the case of Mr. Harford very important, and of such a nature as to require the united wisdom of both branches of the legislature to decide properly thereon, and do therefore propose a conference with your honours on the subject matter of the said memorial. Should the senate accede to the proposed conference, we will nominate some of our members to meet such of your house as you may please to appoint for the above purpose.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

Which was read.

The message respecting Henry Harford, Esq; was read the second time, and the question put, That the house assent thereto? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. F. Bowie appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs Bond, Somerville, De Butts, Maxwell, Lethrbury, Graves, Hall, Carroll, Gantt, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Turner, Stone, Ridgely of Wm. Goldsborough, Gale, John Dashiell, Adams, Waters, Waggaman, Ennalls, Baker, Ramsey, R. Bowie, Chase, Quynn, Sewell, Jackson, Chaille, Mitchell, Joseph Dashiell, Purnell, Faw, Carey, Norris, Hughlett, Downes, Stull, Funk, Beall.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs N. Worthington, Grahame, Taney, Ridgely, Bracco, Oglevee, Miller, W. Bowie, F. Bowie, John Seney, Beatty, Steret, Cellars, Oneale.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Sent to the senate by Mr Fraizer.

WEDNESDAY, December 21, 1785.

Edward Lloyd, Esq; from the senate, delivers to Mr. Speaker the following message and resolution:

By the SENATE, December 19, 1785.

GENTLEMEN,

UPON the receipt of your message proposing a conference on the memorial of Henry Harford, Esq; we deemed it expedient previously to determine, whether any compensation should be made to the memorialist, for the losses stated in his memorial to have been incurred by him in consequence of the late revolution. For it naturally occurred to us, that it would be mispending time to discuss the quantum and manner of making the compensation, if either house should be of opinion, that no compensation ought to be made to the memorialist. On the fullest inquiry into the subject, and examination of the arguments suggested by the memorialist's counsel in your house (at which most of us were present), and which were again stated to and satisfactorily answered in this house, we are decidedly of opinion, that the memorialist cannot of right ask, or this state, consistently with that justice which is due to others, grant him, any relief or retribution for the losses he has sustained in consequence of the revolution, and the acts of our legislature. That revolution and those acts were occasioned by the prosecution of an unjust war, commenced against this country by the British government, of which the memorialist is a subject. On that government, therefore, to which he remained attached during the whole war, and with whose success his own interests were so intimately connected, he ought only to rely for compensation for his losses. However rigorous the confiscation of the property of British subjects might appear, abstractedly considered, the act for seizing and confiscating that property, under the circumstances and with the restrictions it was passed, we are convinced, was perfectly justifiable. The severity of the measure long delayed its adoption, and that delay mitigated its severity, by affording to every British subject the opportunity of avoiding the consequences of the confiscation act.

The memorialist came of age in the spring of seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, the act of confiscation passed in the beginning of the year seventeen hundred and eighty one, full twelve months after the measure had been warmly and generally agitated in this state, and must have been known in England. Instead of repairing to Maryland and becoming a citizen, the memorialist, confiding in the power and success of his native country, remained in England, attending on the court of chancery, and waiting the adjudication of suits which were to determine the right to the province of Maryland and its dependences, between the memorialist and the heirs at law of the late lord Baltimore, and which adjudication could have no effect, unless America should be conquered by the British government. This state of facts leaves not the smallest room to doubt, that the memorialist, both from interest and inclination, continued a British subject, and devoted to his native country, which, although free, endeavoured, by lavishing its blood and treasures, to deprive us of our freedom. We cannot discover a single circumstance in the case of the memorialist, to distinguish him from other British subjects, and which should induce this government to except him out of the general law of confiscation, or partially compensate the losses, which the revolution, that law, and his own conduct, have brought upon him. Every British subject, who did not bear arms against these United States, and whose property has been confiscated, has an equal if not a better claim to our commiseration.

Legislatures ought to be governed by general rules and principles; their acts should not be liable to the reproach of partiality, or of an undue preference. If any retribution should be made by this state to the memorialist, a proportionable compensation ought to be given to every other British subject. Will the state of our finances, and the heavy debt we have contracted in the defence of our liberty, suffer such application of public money? The claims of justice must be satisfied, and we ought to attend to the distresses of our own citizens, occasioned by the depredations of the enemy and other causes in the course of the war; but British subjects, if entitled to any compensation for their losses, must seek redress from that government, whose injustice occasioned them, and of which they are citizens. The attachment of the memorialist to the British government, and the great losses he has incurred, may entitle him to the bounty of a British parliament, but can give him no just claim to any compensation from this legislature. The claim to quit-rents, as a subsisting debt recoverable under the treaty, which was urged as a ground for making a compensation to, or compromise with, the memorialist, has also been considered, and appears to us entirely groundless and inadmissible, being, as we conceive, incompatible with the sovereignty and independence of this state; and we cannot, consistently with the duty we owe to our constituents, do, or suffer to be done, any act, that has the most distant tendency to create a supposition, that any power on earth can place the free people of Maryland in the degraded condition of tenants to a superior lord, a foreigner, and a British subject. We are also clearly of opinion, that the quit-rents reserved upon the grants of the former proprietaries, were hereditaments subject to all the rules and consequences of other real estate, and therefore cannot, consistently with law, be held by an alien; and that no part of the treaty of peace can give the smallest colour to a supposition, that these hereditaments, more than others, were saved or reserved. That the claim of the former proprietary to quit rents ceased upon the declaration of independence, we have not the smallest doubt, and we think the legislature acted wisely in declaring, that the payment of them even to this government should never be exacted, and that the citizens of this state should hold their lands on equal terms with the citizens of the other states.

Having stated our opinions, and the reasons for them, it would be an useless waste of time to confer on the memorial of Henry Harford, Esq; especially as we have no cause to surmise that your opinion may be different from ours, as to the principle of making compensation.

To prevent the public councils from being diverted from more important and necessary concerns, and to save the further loss of time upon this subject, we herewith transmit a resolve, unanimously agreed to in this house, which, if adopted by yours, will effectually obviate the inconveniences just mentioned.

We flatter ourselves, gentlemen, that you do us the justice to believe, that we will cheerfully confer with you at all times, and upon all occasions, in which the public service may be promoted by our assistance, and that our declining the proposed conference, does not proceed from the smallest disrespect, but from an impression and belief, that the mode we have suggested will bring the question of a compensation to the speediest conclusion, and consequently be the most acceptable to both houses.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

By the SENATE, December 19, 1785.

THE memorial of Henry Harford, Esq; stating his losses, and soliciting compensation, being read and considered, the senate were unanimously of opinion, that the memorialist cannot of right ask, or this state consistently with justice to others grant him, any compensation or retribution for the losses he states in his memorial to have been by him sustained in consequence of the revolution and acts of our legislature: Wherefore, RESOLVED, That the memorial and application of the said Henry Harford, Esquire, be rejected.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

Which were read.

FRIDAY, January 6, 1786.

On the second reading the message respecting the memorial of Henry Harford, Esq; and the resolution, the question was put, That the house assent to the said resolution? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Faw appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs Key, Bond, De Butts, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Hall, Grahame, Taney, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Turner, Stone, Ridgely, Ridgely of Wm. Stevenson, Roberts, Edmondson, Goldsborough, Bracco, Gale, John Dashiell, Adams, Waters, Hooper, Miller, W. Bowie, Digges, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, John Seney, Sewell, Joshua Seney, Chaille, Purnell, Faw, Beatty, Bayly, Carey, Norris, Love, Wheeler, Driver, Steret, Stull, Cellars, Funk, Oneale, Wootton.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs Lethrbury, Graves, Carroll, Ramsey, Chase, Quynn, Joseph Dashiell.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Extract from the Journal,

W. HARWOOD, Cl. Ho. Del.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

I CANNOT remain a silent spectator, when I apprehend that your immediate representatives are about to adopt a measure, which to me appears altogether repugnant to humanity, justice, and true policy. On this day a motion was made for leave to bring in a bill for fixing the seat of government at Baltimore-town. The question to be debated is of too much importance to admit a hasty decision, or any decision at all, without a full meeting of the members in each house. Should advantage be taken of a critical season, should gentlemen avail themselves of the absence of obnoxious members, to bring on this grand debate, they will convince every impartial mind, that public good is not their only principle. The question, however, ought to be decided at as early a period as is consistent with mature deliberation; for so long as it remains undetermined, it prevents the growth of Annapolis, agitates the minds of its citizens, fills them with doubts, renders the value of their property uncertain, and effectually checks all spirit of enterprize. To the inhabitants of Baltimore-town it furnishes subjects of a pernicious speculation, by which it is probable a few men will be benefited to the injury of many. The only proper and fair measure to be pursued on this occasion, would be to set apart some day in the next session for a solemn discussion. In the mean time, you and your representatives might consider, what your true interests require. Permit me to observe, that a love of novelty, or rather a rage for innovation, seems to have taken possession of your minds. Perhaps it may be natural for those who have profited by one important change, to expect an advantage from every other; but if that passion be not guided by reason, the most baneful consequences will often flow from indulging it.

There are two points to be settled before the legislature can, with propriety, decide on the main question; first, whether the constitution will admit the projected change by the act of a single legislature; and next, whether public good demands it.

As each member of the legislature has taken an oath to support the constitution, we must with candour suppose, that none of them will consent to a plain violation of that constitution, even if they should be convinced that any act repugnant to its principles can have the force of a law. I shall contend, that Annapolis, by the constitution, is the fixed place for the meeting of the legislature; and I shall offer such arguments as have occurred to me in support of this opinion. Not only these, but every other argument must receive a full answer, before any man, who regards the obligation of his oath, or is impressed with a sense of his duty, can give his vote for removing the government to Baltimore-town by a single act of assembly. If the constitution has fixed the government at Annapolis, and, if that part of the constitution be injurious to the state, there is an easy method of redressing the evil prescribed by the constitution.

The ninth article of the declaration of rights, asserts, that "a place for the meeting of the legislature ought to be fixed, the most convenient to the members thereof, and to the depository of the public records; and the legislature ought not to be convened, or held, at any other place, but from evident necessity." Thus says the declaration of rights. The sixty first clause of the form of government directs, that the general assembly shall meet at Annapolis on a certain day. My idea of the declaration is this;—it was intended, first, to ascertain what laws should be in force upon the formation of the new government, and then to lay down certain principles and maxims to direct their own future conduct, and the conduct of all future legislatures. The declaration is distinct from the form of government, and they were passed at different times, but they were both framed by the same body of men; each has the force of a law; the construction of one must be made upon a view of the other, and neither of them can be "altered, changed, or abolished, unless a bill to to alter, change, or abolish the same, shall pass the general assembly, and be published at least three months before a new election, and shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election." I contend, that the constitution, in obedience to the declaration of rights, has fixed the legislature at Annapolis; for the same body of men, which declared that the legislature ought to be fixed, has directed, that the legislature shall meet on a certain day at Annapolis. By others it is maintained, that the first meeting of the assembly was only for the particular purpose of choosing the governor and council, and for appointing the officers of government; if that construction be right, when this particular business was over, the session ought to have ended, and no future session could have been held, because no place of meeting was appointed. The legislature, however, made a more rational construction; they transacted the particular business, and exercised every other constitutional power which they deemed expedient. They, however, passed no act for fixing the seat of government; no bill for that purpose was framed, or even moved for, in either house; there was no conference or message on the subject; but when the business of legislation, for that time, was dispatched, each house adjourned without naming the place of meeting; they met afterwards, agreeably to adjournment, as of course, at Annapolis; and at every subsequent session they have acted in the same way.

By the term *fixed*, I understand *not fluctuating*, or *moving about*; and, if the place for the meeting of the legislature be not fixed, I ask, what, in the name of common sense, has invariably determined the members of each house, to repair to a place which was not named in the adjournment.

But the gentlemen who deny that the place is fixed by the constitution, are not aware of the consequences of such a denial. As the legislature has never fixed the place, either all the acts passed since its first meeting are void, or it is necessary to prove, that the legislature can enact laws at a place not fixed for its meeting. It would be a notable discovery, indeed, if it should be found, that the government has so long been administered without any authority, and that we are, in fact, at this moment, without any rightful government, or law; however, this is most assuredly the case, if no place has been fixed for the meeting of the legislature. The

ninth article of the declaration, if it has any meaning at all, muſt mean, that no act of the legiſlature ſhall be binding, unleſs it be made at a place fixed for its meeting, or at a place to which it has adjourned, from evident neceſſity; and if it does not mean this, there is no ſafe conſtitutional check upon the legiſlative department. But if mine be the true conſtruction of that article, the judicial department ought not to have received any acts of the legiſlature as laws; ſucceed, the judges ought not to have acted at all, if they thought thoſe acts, under which they received their appointments, were paſſed at a place not fixed for the meeting of the legiſlature.

But the judges have thought proper to act under their commiſſions, and they have received as laws, the acts of aſſembly paſſed at Annapolis. By ſo doing, they have impliedly determined one of three things—either that the legiſlature may enact laws at a place not fixed for its meeting—or that Annapolis is the place fixed by the conſtitution—or, that although the conſtitution requires a place to be fixed, and the legiſlature has nevertheleſs paſſed acts at a place not fixed, the judges were bound to receive thoſe acts as laws. The firſt determination would certainly be erroneous, becauſe it would render void and of no effect, a part of the declaration which ſpeaks the moſt clear, explicit, and ſenſible language. The laſt determination would be manifeſtly againſt the ſpirit of the conſtitution, throughout the whole of which this principle is diſcernable, that checks upon the truſtees of the public are neceſſary for the ſecurity of our rights. It would have been impolitic in the extreme to have eſtabliſhed no controul over the legiſlature, except in the people at large, who could never exerciſe it without a diſſolution of the government, or at leaſt a moſt violent convulſion of the ſtate. It is time for the conſtitution to be fully and clearly underſtood. It is time to impreſs on the minds of thoſe men (if ſuch there be) who would enact laws repugnant to the directions of the conſtitution, that they are themſelves the creatures of the conſtitution, and that it has preſcribed limits to their power. To the judges is alloted the guardianſhip of our rights and liberties, and may Heaven inſpire the men appointed to this ſacred truſt, with ſtrength of diſcernment, firmneſs of mind and elevation of ſoul! May they never deſcend to be the baſe tools of faction, or the hirelings of a party! And may grand juries at length be brought to a thorough underſtanding of their own duties and importance!

The true implied determination of the judges muſt, upon the whole, appear to be, that the declaration of rights, and the form of government, taken together, have appointed Annapolis for the place of holding the general aſſembly. This to me appears plain and uncontrovertible; however, without pretending to be infallible, I cannot be miſtaken in this point. Before the legiſlature, by a ſingle act, can appoint Baltimore for the place of its meeting, the opinion of the judges ought to be taken on theſe points; whether Annapolis be not already appointed by the conſtitution; and whether any act of a ſingle aſſembly, contrary to the conſtitution, can be received as a law. On another point it is unneceſſary to appeal to their, or to any other opinion. Whoever takes the oaths of allegiance, and afterwards intentionally violates the conſtitution, is perjured and foreſworn.

Having endeavoured to ſhew, that the government cannot be removed by an act of the preſent aſſembly, without the concurrence of the ſucceeding aſſembly, I proceed to conſider the arguments adduced for removing the government from Annapolis to Baltimore-town.

In the firſt place, it is ſaid, that at Baltimore the members of the aſſembly may tranſact their private buſineſs whilſt they are managing the affairs of government. This conſideration is preſſed home to their feelings; but ſurely their conſtituents cannot be benefited by having their attention drawn from the public buſineſs. Would any prudent thinking man, employ for the management of a buſineſs which required the utmoſt diligence and attention, a perſon, who at the ſame time, is carrying on a buſineſs much more intereſting to him than that of his employer? I acknowledge, that, in general, the private buſineſs of the members might ſoon be diſpatched, but their staunch friends at elections would expect their little affairs to be managed likewiſe. Indeed, it is not improbable, that our repreſentatives might ſolicit agencies and commiſſions. Can any man then, ſeriouſly conſider this firſt argument as dictated by a love of country? The man who prefers a ſmall matter of private convenience, to a great matter of public good, and the man who can be ſwayed by ſuch an argument as this, or who can uſe it, for the purpoſe of influencing another, is not, I conceive, in the ſlighteſt degree, entitled to the confidence of his countrymen.

But the declaration of rights directs a place to be fixed, moſt convenient for the members. The meaning of this, my friends, is not that a place ſhall be pitched upon the moſt convenient for them, in their private capacities. It means, a place the moſt central, a place moſt convenient for them in their public characters, as members; no other conſtruction could ever enter into the head of a rational man of patriotic principles. Let us then examine which place is better adapted for conducting public affairs: in Baltimore, the members would be occupied by private buſineſs; in Annapolis, they can have little buſineſs except that of the public. I will not hazard the indignation of the former ſo far as to aſſert, that it could not, with all its numerous buildings, afford proper accommodations; but I can ſafely ſay, that in Annapolis, the members of the legiſlature may always procure, at a reaſonable rate, even elegant fare, comfortable lodging, and quiet apartments, remote from all that noiſe and buſtle of buſineſs which is altogether inconſiſtent with calm thought and ſober deliberation. The inhabitants of Baltimore-town muſt excuſe me, when I object to its ſituation with reſpect to health; beſides, it is ſubject to perpetual alarms from veſſels bringing, or ſuppoſed to bring, contagion from abroad. But in theſe reſpects Annapolis has the advantage of almoſt every town on the continent.

Again, it has been ſaid, that Baltimore county pays one third part of the public tax. It is not worth while to expoſe errors in the calculation, but admitting that Baltimore-town alone pays one half, this is no argument for making it the ſeat of government; it perhaps might, on that account, be entitled to a greater number of repreſentatives. This is no reaſon, wherefore, Baltimore town ſhould govern the ſtate. I think no man of reflection can expect, in a great town, that the deliberations of the legiſlature can be perfectly free, without having an army to protect it. Let us ſuppoſe a matter agitated in the aſſembly which rouſes the paſſions of a mob, and about which popular clamours have been excited. Let us ſuppoſe ſuch a caſe as the late religious bill; can any man ſuppoſe the houſe of delegates, at Baltimore-town, could, on ſuch an occaſion, have been at liberty to decide, contrary to the opinion out of doors. But in ſuch a place as Baltimore-town, the conſequence and power of the ſenate, conſiſting only of fifteen members, and thoſe not the immediate repreſentatives of the people, obnoxious on account of ſuperior wealth, and perhaps obnoxious too even for ſuperior talents and virtue; the conſequence and power of this branch of the legiſlature, ſo neceſſary to moderate, at times, the intemperate zeal, and to correct the haſty proceedings, of the other, would be totally annihilated. In a little time, no man of worth and importance would, at Baltimore-town, accept a ſeat in the ſenate. Theſe are not idle fears, or artful ſuggeſtions, I ſpeak the language of truth, common ſenſe, and unerring experience. The congreſs, notwithſtanding its doors were ſhut, at length deemed it neceſſary, for the purpoſe of free deliberation, to quit Philadelphia; it had experienced, likewiſe, the miſchiefs reſulting from the perpetual intrigues and cabals of a capital town. If congreſs, conducting the affairs only of the union, having nothing to do with the internal government of Pennſylvania, and keeping, as far as it could, its deliberations ſecret from the world, found it expedient to remove from Philadelphia, for the reaſons I have ſuggeſted, ſurely, a body of men whoſe deliberations are public, cannot expect a freedom of debate in a large town, on matters intereſting to its inhabitants. I have mentioned the caſe of congreſs, as recent, ſtriking, and familiar, many other caſes might be produced to the ſame purpoſe. I will ſay nothing of London or Dublin—In our ſiſter and neighbouring ſtate of Pennſylvania, a vaſt number of its citizens are eager to remove the government from their great commercial town. In South-Carolina, a ſimilar meaſure is the ſubject of deliberation. What is it that influences the people in theſe ſtates? They have had experience of the miſchiefs againſt which I am endeavouring to guard you, my fellow citizens. It is your duty to profit from the wiſe regulations, and from the errors of every other government, both in the old and new world. I am far from conſidering the removal to Baltimore, as an event which the ordinary courſe of affairs will inevitably bring about. If you are wiſe, it can never happen. The influence of great and wealthy cities, it is true, has generally created them capitals; but it remains to be ſhewn, that the true happineſs of their ſtate has been thereby promoted. The objections againſt Baltimore will perpetually increaſe. If the ſame objections could be urged againſt Annapolis, I would inſtantly give my voice for a removal to ſome place, where your repreſentatives might quietly deliberate, where the good of the ſtate might be equally conſulted, and where the influence of a part might not prevail againſt all the reſt.

The moſt ſpecious reaſons in favour of a removal to Baltimore, remain to be examined. We are told, that the legiſlature will never underſtand commerce, unleſs it removes for inſtruction to a great commercial town. I apprehend, that whenever the legiſlature is employed in the regulation of commerce, it would be infinitely better to ſummon to its bar thoſe ſame enlightened merchants, than to give them ſuch an aſcendancy, as would bear down every other order in the community. Again we are told, that as all power, wealth and grandeur, is to be derived to this ſtate from commerce, it is incumbent on us to do every thing for the encouragement of our firſt commercial town. With ſubmiſſion, I conceive regularity and ſimplicity of manners to be of the greateſt conſequence to every commercial town. If the conſequence of removing the government to Baltimore town, would be to pour into it a tide of wealth, to increaſe the number of inhabitants, and to promote the concourſe of ſtrangers, it would likewiſe be to infect every claſs of men with a baneful taſte for luxury and diſſipation. Theſe vices in Baltimore town, with reſpect to magnitude, would bear ſuch proportion to the ſame vices at Annapolis, as the number of perſons in the former bears to the number of inhabitants in the latter. Baltimore not being yet the ſeat of government, does not, in a great degree, influence by its example the reſt of the ſtate; but once create it the capital, and the contagion of its evil example would ſoon reach the remoteſt corner. To the friends of human kind, to the lovers of virtue, to the *real*, and not *pretended*, advocates for religion, theſe conſiderations will appear of infinite weight.

I come now to mention ſome things in favour of the poor devoted city of Annapolis, which, to mean groveling ſouls, will not perhaps have the weight of a feather. By taking from it almoſt the only ſupport it ever had, it will inevitably tumble to the duſt, and the fate of many meritorious citizens will be involved in its ruin. If the general good of the community requires a removal of the government, the intereſts of a few hundreds of citizens ought not to prevent it. I would, in ſuch a caſe, contemplate with a ſilent grief, the deſtruction of this beloved city. But it would be difficult to ſuppoſe a caſe in which it could conſiſt with the intereſt, policy, or juſtice of the ſtate, to adopt a meaſure fatal to ſo many innocent, unoffending, meritorious perſons. By the propoſed meaſure, I have endeavoured to demonſtrate, that the ſtate will ſuſtain a deep and laſting injury, independent of the damage it would ſuſtain by the ruin of its preſent capital. It is with extreme reluctance I remark, that too many appear to feel a malignant pleaſure in the proſpect of ſuch an event. I am well apprized of the hatred in which Annapolis was held by almoſt every other part of the ſtate under the former government; this was occaſioned by the overweening inſolence of a few powerful men; the effect remains, notwithſtanding the removal of the cauſe, but if the cauſe did ſtill exiſt, it would be childiſh to act on ſuch a contracted pernicious principle.

In the following poſition I certainly cannot incur the danger of a contradiction; ſhould a few individuals of overgrown wealth, ſolicit the aſſembly to gratify them in a matter of no conſequence to their happineſs, but greatly to the injury of a conſiderable number of men, equally deſerving, they ought, at leaſt for once, to meet with a diſappointment. I know it to be natural for thoſe who riſe ſuddenly, and in an unprecedented fortunate manner, aſſumed ſuperior wealth in a republican government, to aſpire to the firſt honours in the ſtate, and if they can bring government to the place of their reſidence, they may probably expect little difficulty in the attainment of their wiſhes. They do not perhaps reflect, that if Baltimore ſhould be the ſeat of government, immediately will repair thither, men, whoſe competition in public and in private, will be equally injurious to their views. On an occaſion like this, I beſeech them to pardon this remark, which, ill-natured as it may appear, they may conſider as a fatherly hint, and a friendly admonition.

But what public reaſons do theſe men offer? I have examined the moſt plauſible of their arguments; I have done it with decency and candour, and I challenge them to anſwer me in the ſame manner. They will preſent the ſtate with lots of ground, they will furniſh houſes for the preſent, and ſubſcribe liberally for the erection of public buildings. This is what has been reported, from what authority I know not; but can theſe offers induce a legiſlature to quit, and in effect to loſe, the beſt public buildings in America. Is it conſiſtent with the dignity of a free people, barely to receive ſuch propoſals? If the removal of the government be a wiſe, public, and juſt meaſure, it ſhould be adopted without ſuch conſiderations, and the legiſlature ſhould diſdain to enter into a treaty with Baltimore, or any other town, for the ſale of a perpetuity in the ſeat of government.

On generous and noble minds, the following conſiderations cannot fail to make an impreſſion—

In ſpite of prejudice and detraction, Annapolis is, and ever has been, the ſeat of elegance, propriety, and refinement of manners. Harmony and friendſhip, for the moſt part, prevail amongſt its citizens. It is here that examples of benevolence and patriotiſm are ſhewn; no rude mobs have ever diſturbed the deliberations of any public body under the preſent government, and the moderation with which they behave on this trying occaſion, affords a ſtrong preſumption, that in this place there may always be a perfect freedom of debate. It was here that the late oppoſition to Great-Britain firſt began in the ſouthern ſtates, and the example exhibited by this little city, contributed greatly to kindle the flame far and wide, and to confirm and re-aſſure its wavering friends; theſe things will hiſtory record. This city is known and held in high reſpect by our allies. To the legiſlature, and to the ſtate at large, it will reflect a laſting diſgrace, if, without more powerful reaſons than have yet been ſuggeſted, a law ſhould be paſſed, the conſequence of which, in leſs than half a century, will reduce this town to a heap of ruins.

Annapolis, Jan. 14, 1786. ARISTIDES.

PHILADELPHIA. *January 6.*

Extract of a letter, dated Frankland September 2.

"We have alſo our ſhare of buſtle, and ſomething like contention in this quarter, which at times may give uneaſineſs to individuals; but find it has powerful influence to ſet on foot free inquiry, and to bring about ſurpriſing advances in political knowledge. This will be found uſeful in forming the manners of a people; and I am not without hopes, that the next generation in Frankland will vie with Athens itſelf.

"You cannot conceive how little the executive lately made themſelves: They muſt yet bluſh in ſecret for their inconſiſtency and want of foreſight; however we ought to rejoice at it, for it anſwers our purpoſes exceedingly.

"I think I ſee a defect in your Kentucky proceedings. It is a dangerous expedient to attempt to contravene the act of Congreſs of April 23, 1784; eſpecially in aiming at unreaſonable territory. It is too ſoon for to be copying after the lordly ſpirit of the ancient ſtock. Perhaps it was for want of documents and proper information. I at times conclude, Frankland will riſe ſuperior to you yet; ſhe has not ſuch a weight to ſtruggle with as you have, and her ſituation and genius will be greatly favourable to liberty and ſcience."

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated October 28.

"The king, willing to encourage men of learning to become more uſeful, propoſes to appropriate 300,000 livres to reward their talents, and employ them in diſcoveries, and in eſſential literary works more frequently. This attention on the part of his majeſty, demonſtrates how much he has at heart the progreſs of arts and talents. Under Mr. Neckar only the ſum of 160,000 livres was employed for this purpoſe: Mr. Le Noir is the inſtigator of this beneficence, ſo neceſſary for the honour of the kingdom."

To be rented, or leaſed for three years,

A VALUABLE FARM, on the north ſide of Severn river, with a genteel houſe thereon, and all convenient out houſes, &c. Poſſeſſion will be given between this and Chriſtmas. Application to be made to Richard Burland in Baltimore, or William Goldſmith in Annapolis. tf

STOLEN from a farm belonging to colonel Edward Lloyd, on Wye river, Talbot county, the 30th of November laſt, a bright bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, branded on the near buttock E L, trots and gallops, and very lively, about ſeven years old. Twenty pounds will be paid on conviction of the thief, and a reward of three pounds will be given for taking up and ſecuring the mare ſo that the owner may get her again, by

5 w RICHARD GRASON.

To be SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, at Upper-Marlborough, on Monday the 20th of February, if fair; if not the next fair day,

FOURTEEN or fifteen likely negroes, conſiſting of men, women, and children; among them is an excellent cook. Six months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, upon their giving bond with good ſecurity. All perſons who have claims, particularly thoſe who have obtained judgments, againſt the eſtate of the late George Frazier Hawkins, are once more moſt earneſtly requeſted to ſend them in.

SUSANNA T. HAWKINS, executrix.

To be SOLD, on Tueſday the 7th of March next,

THE goods and chattels of Anne Burch, deceaſed; alſo a valuable tract of land, belonging to the ſubſcriber, containing two hundred acres more or leſs. The ſale will be where Walter Suit now lives, above the Brick church in Charles county. Credit will be given, as can be agreed upon, for ſome length of time, by giving bond and approved ſecurity.

B. BURCH.

THE purchaſers of lands from the commiſſioners appointed by the late lord Baltimore, who have not obtained patents, are hereby informed, that in purſuance of an act of aſſembly, grants will iſſue, on the parties paying their reſpective balances agreeably to the terms of ſale, to the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore, with whom their accounts are lodged for that purpoſe.

Annapolis, January 17, 1786.

AS the time for which the ſubſcribers entered into partnerſhip will expire next ſpring, they earneſtly requeſt all perſons indebted to them in any manner to make ſpeedy payment, at fartheſt by the firſt of March next, to enable them to ſettle the books and buſineſs of the concern; thoſe who do not comply with this requeſt may expect ſuits to be commenced againſt them at the enſuing court to obtain payment. And all perſons having juſt claims againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are deſired to bring them in and have them diſcharged.

WILLIAMS and NETH.

AGREEABLY to a reſolve of the general aſſembly, Meſſieurs Richard Tilghman Earle, Richard Tilghman, of Richard, William Hopper, and Charles Price, intend to petition the next general aſſembly in behalf of themſelves, and the heirs and aſſigns of Mr. Thomas Wright and Mr. Jacob Seth, deceaſed, who were formerly veſtrymen in the pariſh of St. Paul's, lying partly in Queen-Anne's, and partly in Talbot county, for redreſs, they having made themſelves accountable for monies which they borrowed to cover in and ſecure the walls of a new church, which was directed to be built in ſaid pariſh, where old Cheſter church formerly ſtood, and to carry on the ſaid building, the ſums levied for that purpoſe being inſufficient, whereby they are likely to be great ſufferers, of which all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice.

Annapolis, Dec. 29, 1785.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 23d of January, 1786, on the north ſide of Severn river, at the plantation where the ſubſcriber formerly did live,

THREE NEGRO WOMEN, a valuable NEGRO BOY, and a NEGRO GIRL; the terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

VACHEL STEVENS.

Prince-George's county, December 28, 1785.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the 31ſt day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

PART of a tract of land called MAJOR'S CHOICE, containing 108 acres, more or leſs, lying within one mile of Piſcataway; the buildings are, a good dwelling houſe with four rooms and a paſſage on the lower floor, with three fire places, and other convenient houſes, a ſmall apple and peach orchard, and other valuable fruit trees; a part of the land will anſwer for a meadow. One year's credit will be given on giving bond with approved ſecurity. A good title will be made to the land, by

ELIZABETH WHEELER,
CHARITY WHEELER,
BENNETT EDELEN,
ELLENDER EDELEN.

Prince-George's county, January 5, 1786.

Will be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on Tueſday the 7th day of February,

TWO hundred and fifty acres of good foreſt land, ſuitable for ſmall grain, and with the help of a little manure will produce good tobacco; about 70 acres cleared and under good incloſure; the remainder exceedingly well wooded, and tolerably well timbered; the above land is part of Edelen's Hog-pen, and lies about two and a half miles from Piſcataway; it is well watered by a conſtant branch that leads through on one ſide of the ſame; the improvements are, a dwelling houſe 20 feet by [illegible] kitchen, corn houſe, and tobacco houſe; there is alſo a peach orchard, and a few trees of almoſt all other kinds of fruit. The terms are, one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remaining three fourth parts to be paid on or before the 10th day of December next, when conveyance of the land will be made, by

THOMAS DYER.

January 11, 1786.

To be SOLD at Richard Watkins's, near ſouth river church, by the ſubſcribers, at public ſale, to the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the 24th inſtant, if fair, if not the next fair day,

FIVE valuable negroes, one a complete blackſmith. Two years credit will be given on giving bond on intereſt with good ſecurity, to be paid annually. At the ſame time will be ſold, ſundry blackſmiths tools, and houſehold furniture.

RICHARD WATKINS,
ANNE WATKINS.

THE viſitors of Eden ſchool, Somerſet county, in the ſtate of Maryland, having appointed the rev. William Smith, A. M. rector of Stepney pariſh, to be preſident of ſaid ſchool, hereby acquaint the public, that Mr. Smith opened the ſeveral claſſes for tuition of young gentlemen on the firſt day of January, and propoſes to teach thoſe committed to his care, the following branches of uſeful ſcience, viz. Languages—Latin and Greek; occaſional leſſons in Engliſh proſe. Writing copy and running hands—arithmetic, common, vulgar, and decimal, &c.—algebra—geometry—Euclid's elements; practical geometry, &c. geography with the uſe of globes—trigonometry, plane and ſpherical. Navigation—conic ſections—aſtronomy—dialing—book-keeping—

N. B. If, in behalf of a competent number of ſtudents, it were required, Mr. Smith will give lectures on natural philoſophy, natural hiſtory, and ethics or moral philoſophy. The ſtricteſt attention will be paid to the morals of the youth under Mr. Smith's care, as principally for the benefit of ſuch, he propoſes giving ſtated lectures on moral and religious ſubjects, in a ſtyle adapted to their capacity, and with a view to lead them from admiring the beauties of claſſical learning, to ſee the ſuperior eloquence of the ſacred writers; ſelect parts of which they will read on appointed days in the Latin, Greek, and Engliſh languages, for the ſake of comparing analogy of languages.

Prince-George's county, January 2, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber having undertaken to collect the outſtanding debts of Dr. Edward Gantt, who intends to remove to the ſtate of Virginia early in the enſuing ſpring, propoſes to wait on thoſe indebted with their accounts, and alſo to call on thoſe who have received theirs by Mr. Sanſberrie, who are requeſted to make immediate payment. Thoſe who do not ſettle their accounts by the firſt of March may depend on being dealt with as the law directs, without reſpect to perſons.

JONATHAN SIMMONS.

Charles-town, January 3, 1786.

State of Maryland, Cæcil county, to wit:

WHEREAS a certain man who calls himſelf Thomas Williams, was on the 19th ult. taken up on ſuſpicion of felony, and committed to the gaol of ſaid county, and a number of articles being found upon him which appeared to have been feloniouſly taken and ſtolen, part whereof hath been proved ſo to be, and no owner or owners yet appearing to claim any right in the following articles, notice is hereby given thereof, in order that any perſon or perſons who may have a juſt right and title in all or any part of the ſaid goods below mentioned, may act agreeable to his right therein, and the laws of the ſtate in ſuch caſes made and provided.

The ſaid goods conſiſt of two ſmall remnants of broad cloth, one red, the other blue; five yards of ſtamped linen of a good quality; one ſilk handkerchief ſpotted; three blue and white linen handkerchiefs; a pair of plated ſpurs; a quantity of watch keys, alſo of door keys, &c. one caſe of razors, and ſundry other trifling things.

The above goods are in poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber.

JOHN ROBINSON, conſtable.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro, who ſtands committed by the name of GEORGE GREEN, but ſince ſays that his name is HARRY, and that he belongs to one widow Tibbs, of the ſtate of Virginia; he is a likely young fellow, about twenty-one or two years of age, of a light complexion. The owner thereof is deſired to take him away and pay charges.

SAMUEL ABELL, late ſheriff of St. Mary's county.

To be SOLD at the Printing-Office,

A

JOURNAL

OF A

CONVENTION

OF THE

Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church

In the ſtates of NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and SOUTH-CAROLINA; held in Chriſt-Church, in the city of Philadelphia.

Anne-Arundel county, January 7, 1786.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of Lewis Stockett, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in legally authenticated, and all thoſe indebted are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to

ANNE STOCKETT, executrix.

ALMANACKS,

For the year of our Lord 1786,

To be SOLD at the Poſt-Office.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of juſtice will ſit every day during the preſent ſeſſion, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

W. PINKNEY, clk.

January 11, 1786.

ALL perſons having claims on the eſtate of Edward Lee, late of Anne Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the ſubſcribers properly authenticated, and thoſe indebted to make ſpeedy payments, to

MARY LEE, adminiſtratrix,
SOLOMON PARROW, adminiſtrator.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Rutland, near Annapolis, taken up as a ſtray, a ſmall dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, has a ſnip on her noſe, and a ſtar in her forehead, appears to be four years old, branded on the near buttock, but not diſtinguiſhable. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, November 1, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to James Ringgold for dealings in his ſtore are requeſted to call and ſettle their accounts, either by payment or bond, by the firſt day of January next, as the buſineſs from that time will be carried on under the firm of James and Peregrine Ringgold; he hopes compliance will be paid to the above requeſt, which will prevent trouble to him and his friends.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 14, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will ſit at the aſſembly room, in the ſtadt-houſe, every day during this ſeſſion, from the hours of 9 in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive and allow all juſt claims that may be exhibited againſt the public.

By order,

A. GOLDER, clk.

THERE is at the plantation of Elizabeth Hall, near the Governor's Bridge, taken up as a ſtray, a ſmall black MARE, about twelve hands high, three years old, has no perceivable brand, and has never been docked, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

December 22, 1785.

THE ſubſcribers to *St. John's* or the Weſtern Shore College, in the counties following, are hereby notified to meet at the times and places following for the election of viſitors and governors of the ſaid college, in proportion to their ſubſcriptions and according to law, viz.

In *St. Mary's* county, at *Leonard-town*, on Wedneſday the 15th of February next; in *Charles* county, at *Port-Tobacco*, on Friday the 17th of February; the remaining or 2d claſs of ſubſcribers in *Prince George's* and *Calvert* counties, at *Upper Marlborough*, on Wedneſday the 22d of February; the remaining or 2d claſs of ſubſcribers of *Baltimore* county and thoſe of *Harford* county, at Baltimore court-houſe, on Friday the 24th of February; and the fourth claſs of Anne-Arundel county, at the ſtadt-houſe in Annapolis, on Tueſday the 28th of February; all which meetings at the reſpective places to be at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM SMITH,
RICHARD SPRIGG, } agents.

Anne-Arundel county, January 7, 1786.

STOLEN from the plantation of Lewis Stockett, deceaſed, about the 25th of October laſt, a bright bay HORSE, has a black mane and tail, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, mealy noſe, about thirteen and a half hands high, and about nine years old, branded on the near buttock. Whoever will bring the ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, living near Rawlings's tavern, ſhall receive a reward of four dollars, paid by

ANNE STOCKETT.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land, lying in Tulley's Neck, Queen-Anne's county, containing 1100 acres, divided and rented out at preſent in three tenements; it will be ſold ſeparately, in tenements, or all together; it is good farming land, well wooded and watered, with a fine bottom of a mile and a half extent running through the land, capable of being improved into fine meadow, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to church and mills, and diſtant from the court-houſe ſix, and from Cheſtertown twelve miles. The whole, or any tenement of the above tract, will be ſold for ſpecie, or any ſpecie ſtate certificates taken in payment, upon credit, with bond and good ſecurity, until the firſt day of January 1790. Apply to William Ringgold, of Cheſter-town, or the ſubſcriber,

JAMES RINGGOLD.

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